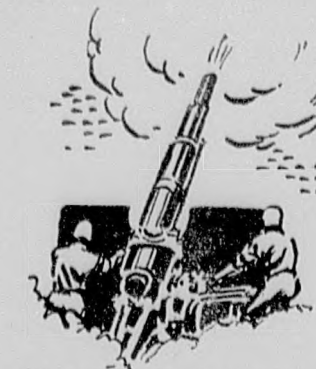


What You Buy With WAR BONDS

The 75-millimeter gun is a divisional weapon used by the Artillery as an anti-tank gun. It has been replaced to some extent by the more modern "105", known as the heavy divisional weapon. The 75-mm gun costs \$12,000 and has been converted by our Ordnance into a "blaster" twice as efficient as in the first World War.



This gun gets maximum power for minimum weight and cost, and the American people are providing the finance through the purchase of War Bonds. If you do your share and invest 10 per cent of your income in War Bonds, adequate supply of this efficient gun can be assured our fighting forces. Buy War Bonds every pay day.

MISS TIMMERMAN WEDS MR. FREDERICK

MR. FREDERICK—

The marriage of Miss Ruth Timmerman and Mr. Robert Frederick, of Montevallo, was solemnized at a ceremony marked by simplicity and beauty at the Elba Baptist Church on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 5 o'clock.

The Rev. J. A. Timmerman, pastor of the church and brother of the bride, read the impressive wedding ceremony in the presence of a large group of friends and relatives of the couple.

The beautiful bridal setting was developed with floral decorations in the traditional green and white color scheme. Queen Anne's lace interspersed with lilies was banked in mound shape on the rostrum to make the lovely background for the improvised altar formed of flower baskets of white lilies; and ferns grouped about the outer edge of the chancel.

Proceeding the ceremony, Miss Juliette Mount, of Dothan, sang "Because," accompanied by Mrs. Alton Lynch, of Dothan.

Miss Mildred Timmerman, niece of the bride, played the wedding march from "Lohengrin," as the bride and groom entered together down the center aisle of the church, and played soft music during the ceremony. Mendelssohn's march was used as the recessional.

The bride wore for her marriage an attractive costume suit of brown sheer with hat and other accessories of beige. Her flowers were a shoulder corsage of Jeannette Hill roses.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Frederick are descendants of prominent Alabama families and enjoy a wide circle of friends.

She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Timmerman, of Eclectic, and received her early education in Elmore County High School. She later attended Columbia University and the University of Rochester and received the B. S. degree in Library Science from Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Frederick was reared in Briarfield, Bibb County, Ala. He is a popular business man and at present holds a responsible position with the State.

Immediately following the ceremony, the young couple left for a short wedding trip after which they will make their home in Montevallo.

Among the out-of-town guests were: E. L. Timmerman and Mrs. Frank Timmerman, of Andalusia; Mrs. Minnie T. Heard, Mrs. J. R. Young, Miss Alice Elliott, Miss Mabel Sims, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pettus, Miss Lucille Willis, Miss Lois Mae Jones, Mrs. Alton B. Lynch, Miss Juliette Mount, Miss Frances Whigham and Miss Ethel Bond, all of Dothan.

Mrs. G. C. Hudson, of New Brockton, and Mrs. Leslie Flowers, of Miami, Fla., visited Mrs. Oscar Maddox and daughters last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Maddox and little daughter, Dale, of Phenix City, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brooks, of New Brockton, Rt. 1.

Miss Edna Marie Brooks, of Phenix City, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brooks.

Mrs. John Kendrick and little daughter, of Montgomery, spent the week-end in Elba with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Almon Strain.

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With Andy Hardy Family
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If your open account with any merchant is in default according to the above regulations, you have until July 10th to make full settlement or further purchases of listed items will of necessity be refused to you.

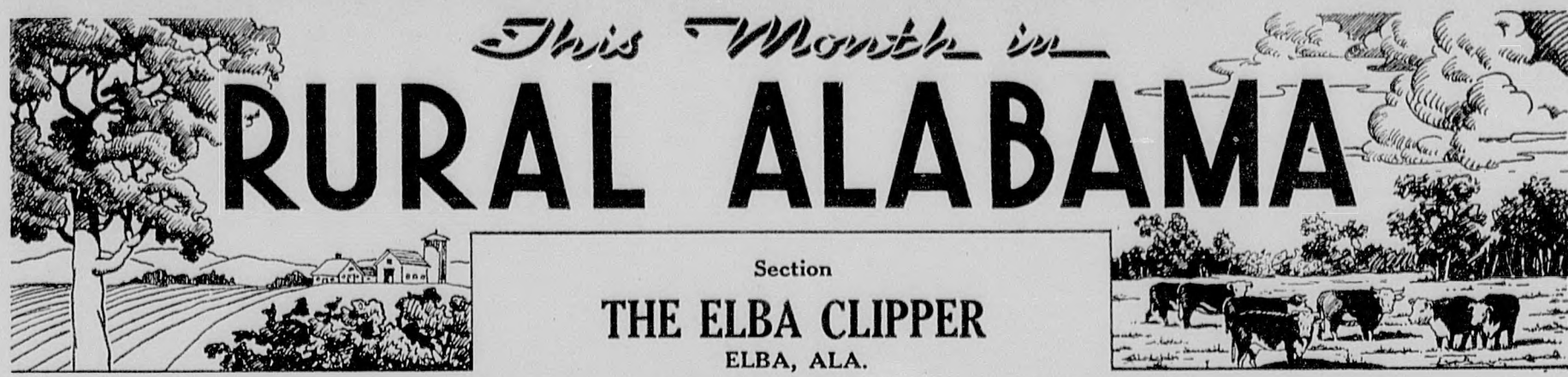
Failure to comply with requirements of this Law are punishable by fine and imprisonment

Installment Accounts

Installment accounts are accounts which the purchaser agrees to pay in two or more substantially equal payments and where written agreement is made at the time of sale. All installment sales for purchases require a minimum down payment of 33 1-3 per cent and with a maximum maturity of 12 months. However, installment payments may not be less than \$5.00 per month or \$1.25 per week. The above are maximum regulations according to law and may vary according to the credit standing of the applicant or the policy of the merchant involved.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONSULT THE MERCHANT WITH WHOM YOU ARE DOING BUSINESS

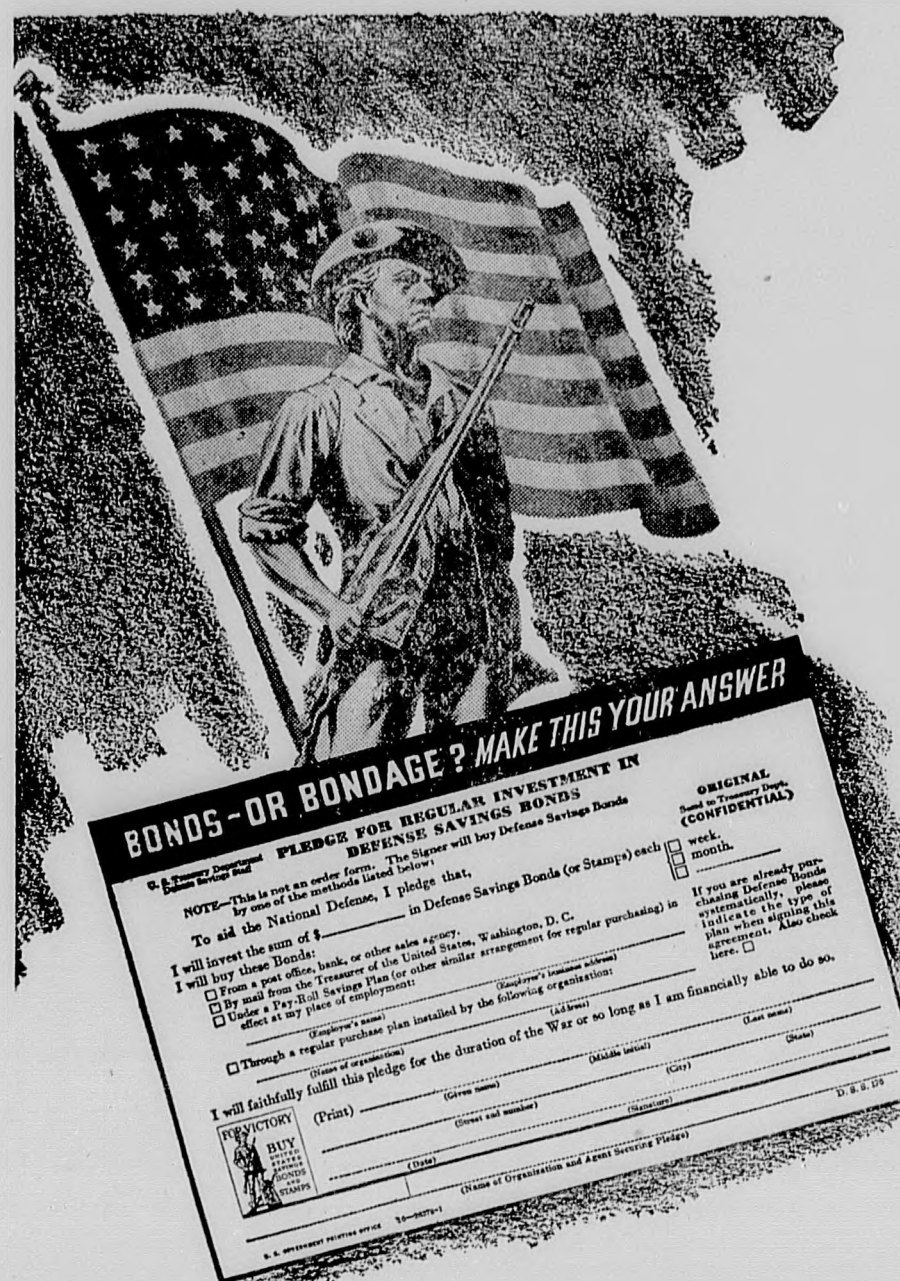
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MARTIN MERCANTILE COMPANY
DORSEY BROTHERS
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ALABAMA WATER SERVICE CO.
BONNEAU-JETER HDW. & FURN. CO.
ELBA OIL COMPANY
HAYES HARDWARE COMPANY
STANDARD SERVICE STATION
SHELBY MORROW
REDMON MOTOR COMPANY
VAUGHAN HDW. & FURN. CO.



Section
THE ELBA CLIPPER
ELBA, ALA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

OUR VICTORY PROGRAM



Great Campaign Underway To Sell More War Bonds And Stamps

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State and county extension workers and other members of State and county USDA War Boards are anxious that every farmer and each member of his family fill out and sign one of the pledge cards. This will show our fighting forces that we are squarely behind them in their efforts to win this war.

(Continued on page 4)

By JOHN LILES, JR.
Extension Economist

IN order to guard against inflation and its attendant calamities, President Roosevelt has announced his seven-point program. This program is looked upon as one of the major war measures to date. In launching the program the President stated:

"There are obvious reasons for taking every step necessary to prevent this rise. I emphasize the work 'every step' because no single step would be adequate by itself. Actions in one direction alone would be offset by inaction in other directions. Only an all-embracing program will suffice."

The seven points in the program are:

1. Tax heavily.
2. Place price ceilings on goods and rents.
3. Stabilize wages and salaries.
4. Stabilize prices of farm products.
5. Encourage increased purchases of all bonds.
6. Ration all essential commodities that are scarce.
7. Discourage installment buying and encourage paying off obligations.

The necessity of such a program was clearly explained by Leon Henderson when he said:

"The bewildering truth is that we are in for a much lower standard of living as war progresses—not because we are poorer but because we have decided to buy peace and victory rather than goods and services."

The success of the President's program, therefore, depends upon all of us wanting to buy peace and victory more than anything else in the world.

Point One

The first point of the program emphasizes the need for heavy taxation. All of us realize that war costs money and that the present type of warfare is more expensive than any experienced. Another reason for higher taxes is to prevent those of us remaining at home from accumulating wealth at the expense and sacrifice of those men who are actually fighting the war. Legislation is now pending which would in-

crease the amount of taxes paid by (a) lowering exemptions, (b) increasing the rate of taxation in higher income brackets, and (c) limiting profits to low levels. This war will be democratic in that it will require a contribution from practically everyone.

Point Two

The second of the seven points relates to the placing of price ceilings on goods and rents. Briefly, price ceilings have been placed on practically all goods, the price being the highest charged during March, 1942. They became effective at the retail level on May 18; ceilings on services at retail will apply July 1; and ceilings on sales by manufacturers, producers and wholesalers took effect on May 11. There are provisions whereby adjustments can be made but most of these adjustments will be made from the retailer back through the wholesaler and processor. Only under rare conditions will retail prices be permitted to change. This provision applies to practically all commodities sold at retail, including processed farm products. Whether or not this provision will prevent an increase in the cost of living depends upon absolute fixing of retail prices. The OPA order fixing rents in 323 defense areas covers the residence of 86 million persons, or approximately three-fourths of our population. Most of the rents would be frozen as of March 1, 1942.

Point Three

A most significant point in the President's program was the third, in which he stated, "To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work." Although a specific program has not been presented as yet there were three significant measures mentioned in the address which would tend to stabilize wages.

a. The fixing of retail prices would tend to fix wages entering into the cost of commodities. Since retailers cannot raise the price of commodities they cannot afford to pay higher wages. The same would hold true for wholesalers and processors.

(Continued on page 8)

Playtime Clothes

HEALTHFUL RECREATION
BUILDS A MIGHTIER NATION

MISSSES' SLACK SUIT

You'll practically live in this comfortable suit, of wrinkle-resistant rayon Calenda cloth. 12 to 20.

Jacket Top Suit \$7.95
Belted Slacks Suit \$3.95
Fabric Play Oxford \$1.49

1 Pc. Suit with Separate Matching Skirt

Striped Poplin PLAYSUIT

Be ready for summer outings and vacation with this complete play wardrobe. In rich colors.

\$1.95

Flower Print Suit \$3.95
Bra-Short Playsuit 69c

Two Tone! Two Piece SLACK SUIT

Something different in a slack suit, 12 to 20. Navy and blue.

Crash Slack suit \$1.29
Denim Slack suit, \$1.59

SWIM SUITS

Bra-Top, Latex Suit

\$2.95

Lined with cotton. Adjustable straps. White with blue and red trim.

Two-tone suit of cotton, rayon and latex. In bright red, blue and black.

Halter Neck, Bra Suit \$3.95

Swim Trunks

Latex combinations. For Small Boys, 4 to 12

89c

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Cotton, Rayon and Latex Swim Trunks for the larger boys

98c

Two pc. model, bra top, swing skirt with bloom bottom. Elastic waist.

Genuine Mexican! All leather. In American sizes.

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GUARANTEES

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ELBA, ALABAMA

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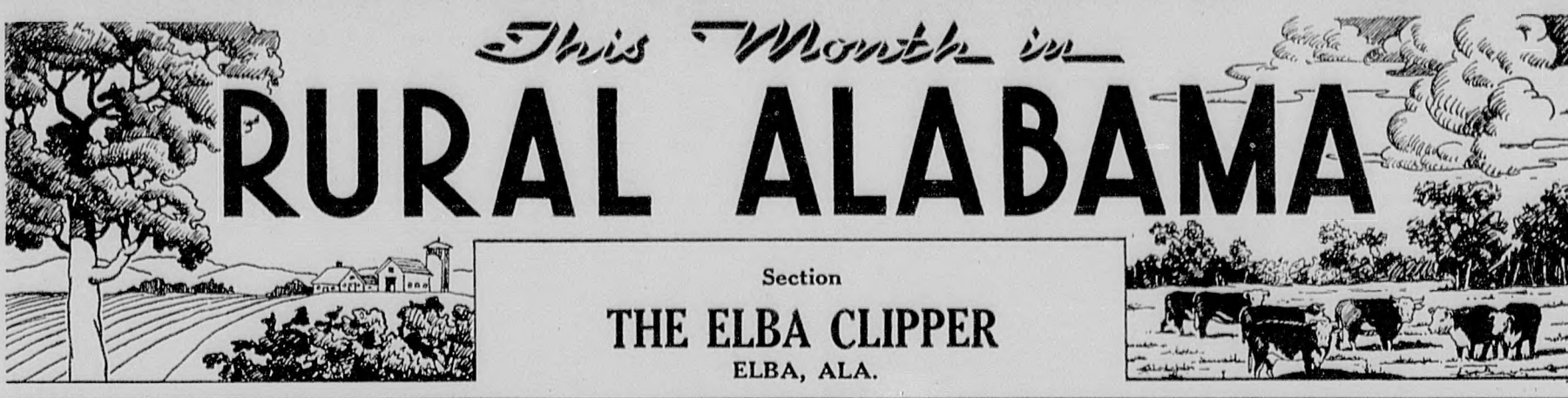
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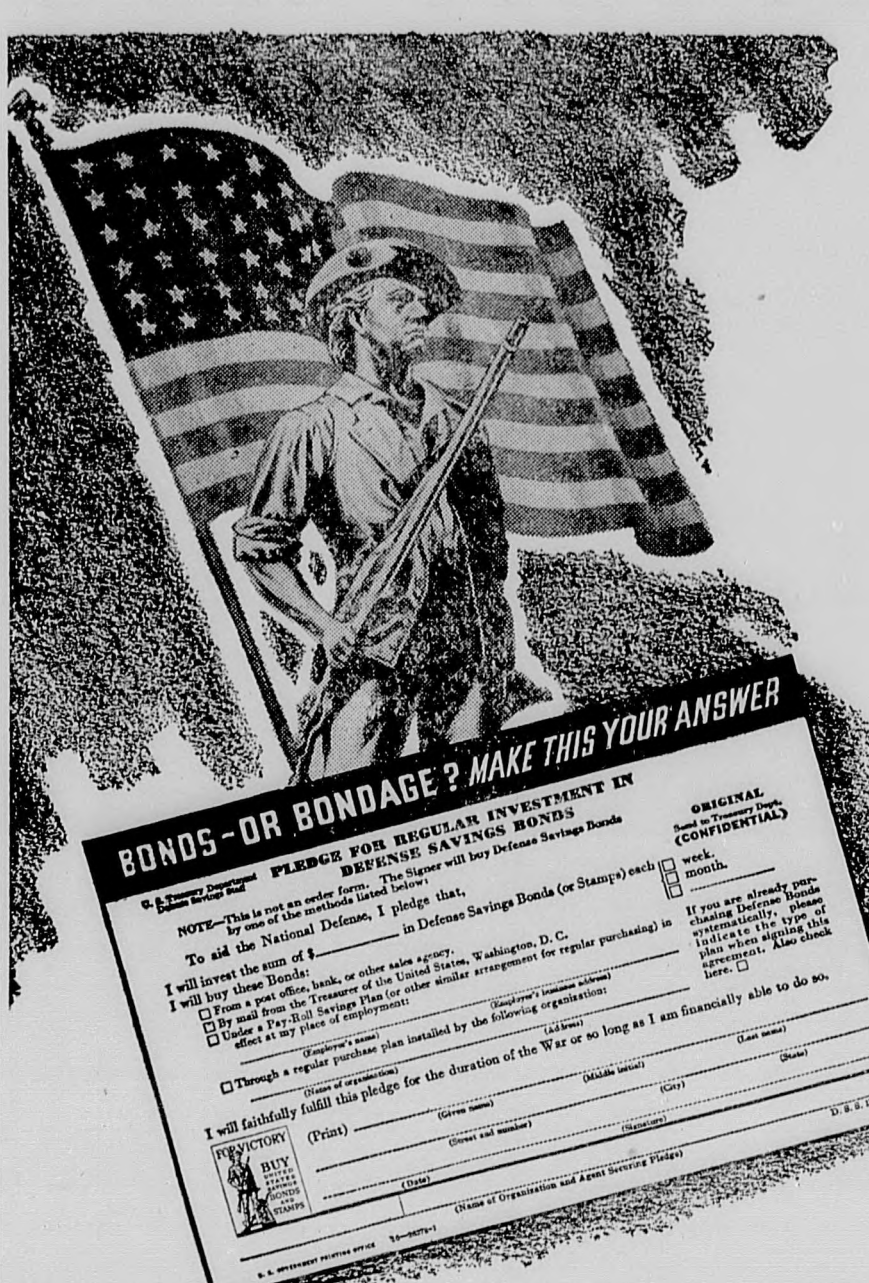
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Two Tone! Two Piece
SLACK SUIT
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Something different in a slack suit, 12 to 20. Navy and blue.

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Denim Slack suit, \$1.59

Halter Neck, Bra Suit **\$3.95** Swim Trunks
Lastex combinations. For Small Boys, 4 to 12
89c

Lined Cotton Suit **\$2.95** Cotton, Rayon and Lastex Swim Trunks for the larger boys
98c

Two pc. model, bra top, swing skirt with bloom bottom. Elastic waist.

FEDERATED STORES
ELBA, ALABAMA

Vetch, Rye, Good Pasture And Cattle Aid Fayette Bullen's Income

Objectives: Better Land, More Income

TO make the land more productive and to boost his income are the objectives of Fayette Bullen's farm program in Franklin County.

In addition to having his upland well terraced, Mr. Bullen plants it each fall in vetch and rye. These winter growing crops are grazed by a herd of beef cattle in the late winter and early spring. After grazing, these crops are turned under to be followed by cotton. In 1941, the average production of cotton was almost a bale to the acre on 62 acres.

The most of Mr. Bullen's farm is creek bottom land, about 200 acres of which are cultivated and about 50 acres in pastures. His corn yield was about 40 bushels per acre.

On the 50 acres in pasture, which has been phosphated, limed and seeded, Mr. Bullen grazes a fine herd of grade beef cattle which adds considerably to his income.

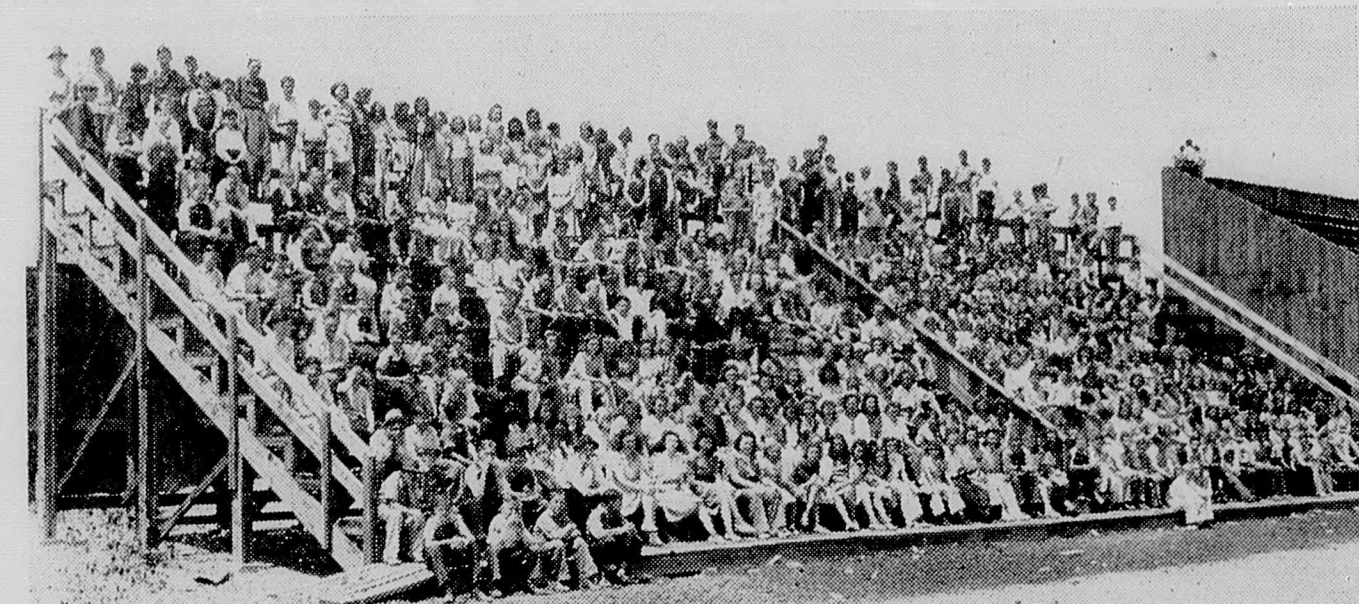
That's The Question

"HAVE you bought any defense stamps today?"

That's the question Choctaw City 4-H Club boys and girls asked each other daily in a persistent effort to have every member answer with a "Yes."

The plan got results: every member of the club has bought at least one defense stamp, a recent report from Choctaw County states.

IT looks as if the Army experts must take seriously the old saying that an Army is only as good as its feet. Anyway, each soldier, when inducted, gets three pairs of shoes and then two more pairs during the first year of service.



These 4-H members of Etowah County have bought war bonds and stamps since February. Quite a crowd, isn't it? But there are 300 more members in the county who have done the same, but just weren't on hand when the picture was snapped.

"Great Oaks From Little Acorns Grow"

STARTING 10 years ago with a heifer calf that cost him \$3, Lerman Johnson of Limestone County proves that a small farmer can grow into the dairy business.

The heifer calf is now the grandmother of his herd having produced eight calves, including three bulls and five heifers. Mr. Johnson sold the three bulls for \$30 and is milking the cows. He sells an average of \$250 worth of milk each year and has never bought another cow during this time.

Alabama Leads

ALABAMA with only five per cent, or approximately 38,720 bales, of its 774,391 bales of cotton ginned showing rough preparation, led the Southeast in quality of ginning done during the past season.

The ratings of the Southeastern States in respect to rough preparation as reported by the USDA Marketing Service are as follows: Alabama, 5 per cent; North Carolina, 6 per cent; Virginia, 7 per cent; Georgia, 10 per cent; South Carolina, 11 per cent; and Florida, 18 per cent.

Alabama ginners have for several years been cooperating with the cotton improvement program in helping farmers receive better prices for their fleecy staple through better preparation.

It will soon be time to begin preparing gins for the next season and J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer, states that an early start is necessary in order that repairs and replacements be made before the ginning season opens if the best possible ginning job is to be done.

Want Them?

YOU will probably be canning a lot more this year than you have been and to get the best information on how to do a real good job why not ask your county home demonstration agent for a copy of the bulletins on "Food Preservation" and "Canning Meat for Home Use." They're free.

You'll find these bulletins full of good, sound, and simple instructions.

August 1 Is Deadline

ANY organized cotton improvement group as soon as its members have planted their cotton crop may make applications for free classification and market news service for the 1942 cotton crop. Applications must be filed with the Agricultural Marketing Service not later than August 1.

LOWNDES County 4-H'ers had purchased a total of \$6,230.45 in defense bonds and stamps, up until a recent date.

Vine Cuttings Are Necessary To Produce Best Sweet Potatoes

By LYLE BROWN
Extension Horticulturist

THE planting of sweet potatoes from vine cuttings has been a common practice on Alabama farms for many years, but growers generally do not realize that this method should be used exclusively to produce potatoes for the market.

It is true that the crop from "draws" set in early spring will give a higher total yield, and that if properly handled they will keep well, but they generally get too big and are not shaped to suit the market.

The buyer of sweet potatoes in town, where the farmer's crop is eaten, wants a medium small potato, and wants these shaped and sold.

A big buyer of sweet potatoes was recently heard to say that a certain community had over 50,000 bushels of potatoes to sell, but that he could not handle them because they were not the right quality even though they were of a good variety. Our Southern sweet potato will begin to prove itself the real food crop it is when growers put out a product that the buyers want.

Too, one of our weaknesses has been the poor methods used in storing on the farm and heavy losses from rot. There are simple storage banks and cheap structures which can be used on the farm where storage houses are not available and these losses held to a very small figure.

Sweet potatoes can be so handled on the farm that they will be good to eat every month in the year.

DeKalb Farmers Put Out Trees

FOREST trees planted by DeKalb County farmers are serving a double purpose: They are controlling erosion and also producing fence posts for use on farms.

C. B. Driskill planted 1100 black locust and 200 loblolly pine tree seedlings on eroded land.

J. V. Evans planted 1200 locust and 600 loblolly pine and 50 yellow poplar seedlings on one and one-half acres this year.

J. H. Harris planted 1000 black locust, 1000 loblolly pine and 200 yellow poplar tree seedlings on two acres of eroded land. C. A. Rucks planted 1000 black locust on one acre.

In addition to above seedlings, each farmer received two to five Chinese chestnut tree seedlings. These trees are resistant to blight (the disease that has destroyed most native chestnuts).

The trees were furnished through the Extension Service and the TVA forestry department.

My Family . . . and Yours

By ELTA MAJORS
Child Care and Family Life Specialist

June Brides of 1942

WHAT about marrying now? Can it last even though we are separated for an indefinite period? Will the feeling that we belong to each other help to make up for the loneliness we feel at being apart? Are we right in wanting to live as much of life as we can before war separates us?

Yes, these and many other questions face the prospective war bride of 1942.

One has but to look at the marriage records to know how many of them faced these and other similar questions.

Increase in marriages has been due partly to increased employment and more money, but more than these it has been due to the tempo of modern life under stress.

Young people meet under more exciting circumstances. The future is less certain. The need to be together, to find security, to love and be loved finds a new urgency in war-time.

Young people asking questions about whether to or not to marry now are for the most part a serious group.

Men come in for their part with such questions as, "Do I have any right to marry not knowing what condition I may be in when the war is over?" or, "Is it fair to ask

of squares should be taken at weekly intervals until the crop is set. During the period whenever more than 15 squares are punctured out of each 100 examined make additional application of calcium arsenate. Should weevils become numerous when crop is set one or two applications of dust should be made to the bolls.

Five to six pounds of dust per acre per application is about right. At present prices the seasonal cost of boll weevil control will run around \$3.50 per acre, with calcium arsenate selling in the neighborhood of eight cents per pound.

Farmers following these recommendations should realize an additional profit of approximately \$20 per acre, says Robinson.

Cheap Enough!

TWO bed-side tables for a dime! That's exactly right.

Mrs. Leo Tritt of Wilcox County, by following directions in an Extension bulletin on home-made furniture secured from the home demonstration agent, made two attractive bed-side tables from orange crates. "The only material I had to buy," she said, "was a dime can of paint."

my girl to wait for an indefinite period?"

What can one say to such an earnest group of boys and girls? First, no one can tell them "do" or "do not"—that is a question they must face and answer for themselves.

The first concern of all is that of winning the war. Hope of the future gives young men and women strength to face the present. Whether they can take up life together, as man and wife, after the war depends upon whether or not the values they share are deeper, more stable than mere romantic infatuation, hero worship, physical attraction, or excitement of the moment. Each couple must decide on these values.

Another question comes, "Isn't there something by which we can measure or evaluate the thing we feel?"

There are a few facts young people may find helpful—

1. Marriages resulting after only a short period of acquaintance more often end unhappily than those based on a long period of friendship.

2. Marriage can be a stabilizing influence even for men in service.

3. War changes people in unpredictable ways. Unless there is a secure relationship based on a relatively long experience together marriage or engagement may be disappointing.

4. Romance can thrive on difficulty.

5. The discipline and hardship of war endured jointly, though separately, may lay a foundation of understanding and unity.

6. Some girls will have to reconcile themselves to the fact that their contribution may have to be painfully heroic.

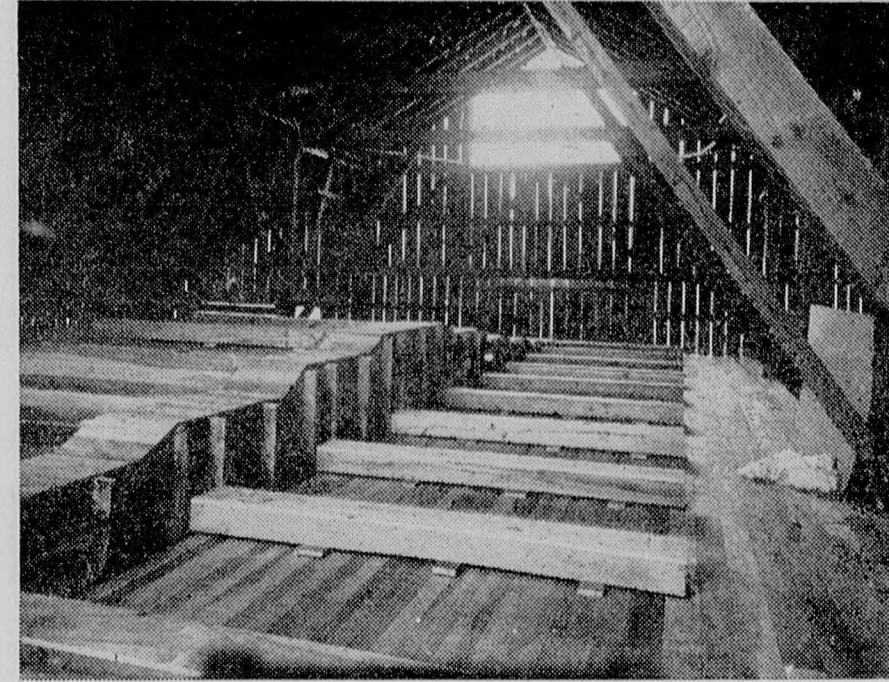
Yes, June brides of 1942, you will have to experience something of what women of all ages have undergone. But remember, life can never be thought of as simply an easy thing—there have always been problems to face, chances to take, always life, marriage, every relationship has demanded adjustments.

You can take it whatever comes—same as your Grandmother.

Superphosphate Difference Between Grass And No Grass

THE difference between grass and no grass is superphosphate, say farmers in Hale County who have received 123 carloads of this material during the past three years.

This amount, if applied at the average rate of 200 pounds per acre, would have treated nearly 37,000 acres of soil conserving crops. Amounts used by years are: 1939—1,692,200 pounds; 1940—2,306,800 pounds; 1941—3,888,600 pounds.



The barn hay drier of Alex Locker, Lauderdale County, offers a method of storing hay the same day it is cut, thus protecting from possible damage due to rain, from bleaching by the sun and from losing its leaves. By use of an electric motor air is blown from outside through the central duct, passes into open-bottom side ducts, thence flows upwards through the hay. The drying system was developed by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and agricultural agencies in other states in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

For 18 Years Experiment Station Boll Weevil Poisoning Recommendations Have Been The Same; They're Effective

It's The Same Story We've Been Telling," Says Robinson

WHEN asked about recommendations on boll weevil poisoning, J. M. Robinson, Alabama Experiment Station entomologist, replied, "It's the same story we've been telling year after year for 18 crop seasons, and it's still right."

Records show dusting cotton as recommended by the Experiment Station resulted in a nine-year average gain ranging from 229 to 394 pounds of seed cotton per acre, depending upon the amount of fertilizer used.

Robinson says that although it may be profitable to practice pre-square poisoning when large numbers of weevils are present before cotton begins squaring, the principle emphasis should be on dusting at the time cotton is being made.

He offers these suggestions:

Proof Of The Pudding

IN Chambers County last year a rather intensive boll weevil control program was initiated. As a result, approximately 70 per cent of all cotton was dusted to some extent, and some 250 tons of calcium arsenate were used.

In an effort to compare results to determine the effectiveness of proper use of calcium arsenate dust, records were secured from 25 farmers. Of these, 5 were demonstrators and 6 applied no poison.

The following table presents somewhat of a summary of the profitable returns to farmers who did an excellent job of dusting with calcium arsenate, as compared with those who carried out no boll weevil control, and others who just spread poison.

	Average No. Applications	Field Pounds	Per Acre Cost of Control	Increased Yield from Weevil Control	Per Acre Value of Extra Cotton
Demonstrators	7.1	333	\$2.45	252 lbs.	\$41.58
No Poison	0	81	0	0 lbs.	0
Others	2.4	119	1.07	38 lbs.	6.27

Malaria Serious Alabama Problem

(Prepared for This Month in Rural Alabama by the State Department of Health.)

YEAR in and year out, malaria is believed to attack more Alabamians than any other disease known to medical science. Dr. J. N. Baker, Alabama's late State Health Officer, once expressed the opinion that it had probably had a greater effect upon the South's well-being than Sherman's March to the Sea.

An insight into the part played by malaria in present-day life in this section was given by the report prepared a few years ago under the auspices of the National Emergency Council at the request of President Roosevelt. It read in part as follows:

"The presence of malaria, which infects annually more than 2,000,000 people, is estimated to reduce the industrial output of the South one-third. One of the most striking examples of the effect of malaria in industry was revealed by the Public Health Service in studies among employees of a cotton mill in eastern North Carolina. Previous to the attempts to control malaria, the records of the mill one month showed 66 looms idle as a result of ill-health. After completion of control work, no looms were idle for that reason. Before control work, 238,046 pounds of cloth were manufactured in one month. After completion of the work production rose to 316,804 pounds in one month—an increase of 33 1/3 per cent.

"In reports obtained in 1935 from nine lumber companies, owning 14 sawmill villages in five Southern states, there was agreement that malaria was an important and increasing problem among the employees. During the year 7.6 per cent of dispensary drugs were for malaria. The average number of days off duty per case of malaria was nine, while days in the hospital for the

same cause were five. Ten railroads in the South listed malaria as an economic problem and a costly liability."

Unfortunately, malaria has laid a heavy hand upon other sections of the world, as well as the American South. Before the second World War intervened, health workers from practically every country visited Alabama for the purpose of studying this State's public health system and obtaining ideas which they might apply to the solution of health problems back at home. Anyone who has talked to them must have been greatly impressed by the interest they showed in Alabama's campaign against malaria, due, they would tell you, to the importance of this disease in the prosperity and general well-being, as well as the health, of their people. For malaria is as definitely an enemy of those who inhabit the valley of the Nile or the Tiber as of those who inhabit the valley of the Mississippi or the Tennessee.

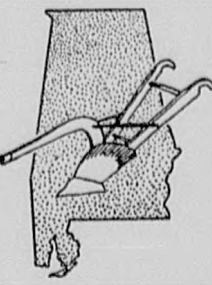
Nor is malaria a new arrival among the enemies of the good life. Centuries before there was an Alabama or United States it dulled the instruments of warfare, affected the outcome of battles and silenced the eloquence of statesmen. Bataan was not the first stronghold to be lost because its defenders' health was so undermined by malaria that they could not perform the difficult tasks that had to be performed to prevent defeat.

"Modern science has pronounced with no uncertain voice its judgment upon malaria as a factor in morality," wrote Professor James, of Cambridge. "The effect of the disease upon the people is to unfit them for labor, to cause loss of time, loss of money, and generally to reduce their producing powers. . . . It has been shown that malaria was endemic in Rome, probably from the time of Plautus and Terence (second century B. C.). Hence it is practically certain that the city population was gradually deteriorating. The Roman people became a tainted, debased folk, penned up within the walls of the city. New blood was constantly being introduced, during the earlier Empire, from healthier and sounder races. . . . This fresh infusion was itself infected in time, and the Roman Empire at last fell to pieces. It is not pretended that malaria was the sole cause, but it is certain that the disease gave full scope to other disintegrating factors."

There is no serious danger that American civilization will be directly destroyed by malaria. At least the submarines, bombers and panzer divisions of the enemy are now regarded as more imminent perils. However, there is no doubt that the extent to which the United Nations conquer malaria will do much to determine the thoroughness and rapidity with which they will be able to defeat the enemy.



Along the Way
with P. O. DAVIS
MORE WORK, MONEY
MATERIALS MUST
GO INTO WAR
EFFORT



WARS these days include everybody, everything, everywhere. We Alabamians are in the present war on a big scale in every way. President Roosevelt made this impressive in a recent fireside talk. In it he presented a program to guide those of us who are not actually in military service, but are actively participating in it. The President wants to avoid inflation. He is opposed to this because it is unsound. He wants also to win the war; and we want the same thing.

To win the war we must put more work, money, and materials into the war effort. More labor, materials, and money must go into battleships, submarines, airplanes, tanks, bombs, guns, explosives, and countless other things essential to successful fighting.

To do this we must spend less on ourselves. Stated differently, we must spend less on living at home and more on the war. Around four billion dollars is being spent monthly on the war effort. The total federal budget for the current year is nearing 60 billion dollars, or five billion dollars per month. Next year it will be more. So our monthly expense for war may go much higher than five billion dollars.

BOTH wages and prices of farm products are to be stabilized. The President did not name the point at which wages are to be stabilized but he did insist on keeping farm prices down to parity. This may work a hardship on farmers because wages are now two and one-half times what they were at the parity level of 1909-14. If, therefore, wages are stabilized at the 1942 level they will be two and one-half times what they were in 1909-14, while prices of farm products will be placed at the 1909-14 level. Obviously, therefore, our national economy is now out of kilter.

I am sure that farmers are eager to make their best contribution to the war effort, but, in doing so, they want justice; or returns on a level with other groups. To this they are entitled.

PURCHASE of war stamps and bonds is another plank in the President's program. This is highly important. All of us must work, invest, and fight to win the war. War stamps and bonds are the safest investment we can make. They are a direct contribution to our freedom and our liberty. Those investing in them should have capital later—or after the war—for business or other needs.

During the week of June 8 all Alabamians are to have an opportunity to sign pledges for the purchase of war stamps and bonds. This will give us an opportunity to tell the boys on the fighting fronts—land, air, sea—how strong we are behind them. Men, women, and children should sign them. Even a dime a week will help; and 10¢ stamps are available.

THE time has come for us to concentrate our thoughts and actions on winning the war as quickly as possible. All of us believe that we will win but we are inclined to take our time. It can be won by having more and better equipment, more power, and more intelligence than the enemy. This involves lots of hard work, maximum investments, and the greatest sacrifice on the part of all of us—you, me, everybody.

FOR emphasis we repeat the President's 7-point program as follows:

1. We must, through heavier taxes, keep personal and corporate profits at a low rate.
2. We must fix ceilings on prices and rents.
3. We must stabilize wages.
4. We must stabilize farm prices.
5. We must put more billions into war bonds.
6. We must ration all essential commodities which are scarce.
7. We must discourage installment buying and encourage paying off debts and mortgages.

This program means a lower standard of living for you and me until this war is won. All of us welcome it because it is essential to freedom and a higher standard of living later.

Culling Flock Is Important In Making Chickens Profitable

By JOHN E. IVEY, Extension Poultryman

REMOVING non-producers is one of the most effective ways of maintaining high egg production and making the farm flock profitable. This is especially true at this time when feed prices are so high and egg prices are not as high as those of us who have flocks would like to see.

Culling reduces feed cost and increases the per cent production. It will take around seven to eight and one-half pounds of feed per hen each month. Approximately 12 to 15 eggs per bird per month are needed to pay this feed cost.

Time to Cull.—Culling of poultry of all ages should be a continuous process because diseased, crippled or otherwise unprofitable birds should be removed from flock as they are detected. At least once each year and possibly twice the entire flock should be caught and culled systematically. The best time for these cullings is in January and February when egg prices drop considerably and in August to October when mature hens are mostly out of production and room must be made for the new pullet crop.

Holding Birds for Examination.

In holding a bird for examination, rest breast of bird upon palm of left hand with head of bird pointing toward person handling it. Legs are grasped at hock joints by fingers of hand in which bird is being held. This leaves one free hand with which to examine bird.

Precautions About Culling.

(1) Always consider how birds have been managed before culling. Good birds will go out of production if they have not been managed properly. (2) If Leghorns are being culled, broody hens should be culled; whereas, in the heavy breeds they might be retained. This is especially true if culling is done early in spring. (3) All sick and diseased fowls should be culled to prevent spread of disease.

Distinguishing a Laying Hen from One Not Laying.—This condition is indicated by the following:

1. Comb and wattles of a laying hen are red and waxy. If comb is shriveled down and especially if it is hard, dry and covered with loose grayish scales, the bird has ceased to lay.
2. Vent of bird in non-laying condition will be contracted, small in size, round in shape, yellow in color and dry. Vent of hen laying heavily will be dilated, oblong in shape, bluish-white in color, and very moist.
3. Skin over abdomen of a bird not laying will be tight and rigid with layers of fat, whereas, in a laying hen skin will be soft, loose and pliable.
4. Pubic bones will be close together and distance between them and rear end of keel bone very small in case of non-laying hen. In a laying hen these bones will be spread apart and somewhat thinner and flexible on the end.
5. Yellow-skinned birds such as Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes reveal laying condition by amount of pigment showing in certain parts of the body.



There is more truth than poetry in the old adage, "Trees and children grow up together." The top picture, made in 1927 on the farm of George E. Quiggle, Fruitdale, Washington County, shows Otto Brown, then Extension forester, and Lee Strickland, then and now county fire warden, demonstrating the proper method of planting young pines. Following this demonstration the boys and girls present planted the area to several species of pines. The lower photograph was taken in 1938 of the same area and in 11 years time the trees had grown from seedling to fuel wood size, and the participants of the first demonstration had grown from boys and girls to men and women, and some of their children are shown here.

Dairy Reminders . . . For June

By F. W. BURNS
Extension Dairyman

Spring Cleaning.—Now that the cows and young stock are on pasture, all manure should be cleaned out of the barns and barn lots and hauled out on the fields. This will help keep down flies and will give a neater appearance to the premises. It will also pay to sweep down all cobwebs and dust, then disinfect the whole interior of the barn and whitewash the walls. This will do much to control lice next winter.

Mineral Boxes.—A good job for the first rainy day would be to build some mineral boxes to be put in suitable places in the different pastures. This is important for the entire herd, especially the young growing animals that are not receiving grain mixtures. A very good mixture can be made by mixing two parts common salt, two parts oyster shell flour and one part steamed bone meal.

Control Pasture Weeds.—Early thistle, sour dock and other weeds can be largely controlled by early summer mowing of pastures.

producing food and feed, for grazing, and for erosion control. Labor shortage should also encourage more land seeded to small grain.

Growing worthless weeds on pasture land costs money because valuable grazing plants cannot grow on soil areas where weeds are growing.

Grazing Crops.—Can you remember a year when grazing was abundant, lush and tender in late summer or early fall? Suppose you meet the problem this year by planting one-half acre per cow to soybeans, sudan grass, millet or other suitable crop. It will require from 40 to 55 days from planting to grazing, depending on fertility of soil and moisture conditions.

During the pasture season, when limited amounts of grain are fed, the fat content of the feed should contain from four to six per cent fat. Milk and fat production are decreased when the grain mixture contains less than four per cent fat.

Remove extra teats from heifers early. Throw the young calf, apply iodine to the teat and clip it off with sharp scissors. Dot the area with iodine. The operation causes very little discomfort and there is little bleeding.

Grain for dairy cows should be ground medium fine where it feels distinctly gritty when tested between the thumb and forefinger rather than fine where it feels mealy.

"Miracle Of Dadeville"

D. R. H. H. BENNETT, chief, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, has labeled the work done in Tallapoosa County as "The Miracle of Dadeville."

He said: "Up in the old red hill country of Tallapoosa County a veritable miracle in soil conservation, good land use, and rural rehabilitation has been carried out on a large number of farms. When this task was undertaken early in 1934, erosion was rampant. Characteristic features of the landscape were yawning red gullies, poor crops, silting reservoirs—a declining community."

"Gradually—every year—farms were being abandoned and farmers were moving away as erosion invaded and impoverished more and more land. One farm of something over 200 acres had been riddled with more than a thousand gullies—a thousand new, man-induced wet-weather waterways, where only five natural drainages existed when the farm was cleared out of virgin timber. By these thousand conduits, and tens of thousands of others on neighboring farms, soil and water were speeded away to permanent waste places."

"And as productive soil marched down the slopes, down the creeks and rivers, down to the sea, so went the basic capital of the community and the opportunity for men to live on the land. "Go to Dadeville now and you will see a made-over country. Trees hide the bleeding wounds of hundreds of steep acres, kudzu grows up and down the ugly gullies in floods of beautiful, succulent verdure. The better lands have been terraced with terraces that hold, and contoured effectively. Yields have increased—the tide of waste has been turned. Hope has returned to the land."

Better Order That Basic Slag Now

It may be a little early to think about using basic slag but it's not too early to think about ordering it.

Basic slag, which may be secured under the service and materials plan of the AAA program, is available to farmers in the amount of 3,000 tons monthly. Only about one-fourth of the available supply has been ordered to date. The remainder is lost due to the fact that any part of a month's allotment not ordered cannot be obtained later.

With the need for every possible acre of winter legumes to be planted this fall to make up for likely shortages of nitrates, A. W. Jones, State AAA administrator, is urging all farmers to make application for basic slag immediately.



This small trailer thresher should be of benefit to farmers on small farms or hilly lands in saving oats, wheat, barley, lespedeza, crimson clover, red clover, vetch, orchard grass, and other seed. The machine was used on a custom basis by more than 800 farmers in the Tennessee Valley area which is composed of parts of several states. The trailer thresher is a small, light machine of about one-half the size and capacity of a standard thresher. It was developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the agricultural colleges of the region.

Are You Getting The Good From Vegetables? Suggestions Given As To How You May

By MILDRED SIMON
Extension Nutritionist

IS your family getting the good—in food values and happy eating—from every vegetable you serve?

Some of the following practical suggestions for getting the good from vegetables may help you check your present care and preparation of them:

THE GOOD IN VEGETABLES: As a group, vegetables are a valuable source of many of the vitamins and minerals we must have daily for good health. They also furnish other food values in varying amounts.

Vitamins and minerals are the values we can lose most easily by careless preparation. Of these, vitamin C is the easiest to lose. Some of it may be destroyed by heat, some dissolves in the cooking water, and baking soda increases its destruction. Vitamin B₁ is also lost in the same manner. Minerals are not destroyed by heat, but they do dissolve in cooking water, and you lose some of them if you throw away the pot liquor.

Among the nutritionally important foods are tomatoes, green-colored vegetables—especially the leafy, green ones—and yellow vegetables.

Tomatoes, like citrus fruit, are an excellent source of vitamin C—whether served fresh or canned. That is the reason nutritionists recommend one serving daily of tomatoes or citrus fruit, or some other fruit or vegetable rich in vitamin C.

Both yellow and green-colored vegetables are rich sources of carotene, which the body can turn into vitamin A. Green veg-

etables also are a good source of iron, most of them are good sources of vitamin C, and some supply calcium as well. The leafy greens rate even higher than other green vegetables in their content of carotene, iron, and vitamin C. For these reasons, nutritionists recommend one serving of either a yellow or a green vegetable every day.

Besides these two vegetable "musts," everyone in the family needs at least two or more servings of other vegetables or fruits. If you can have more, that is even better.

A RAW VEGETABLE EVERYDAY: At least one should be served raw everyday for practically all vegetables have some vitamin C which may be lost in cooking. You need this extra supply of Vitamin C to supplement the daily citrus fruit or tomatoes. The raw vegetable contains other vitamins and also lends crispness and variety to the diet.

When you serve vegetables raw, preserve their food value by using as soon as possible after you buy or bring in from the garden. Keep these vegetables cool as possible before they are eaten. Wash just before using and never let soak in water. Prepare chopped vegetable salads just before they are served. When you chop vegetables finely and then let them wait for some time before they are eaten much of vitamin C is lost.

WHEN YOU COOK VEGETABLES: The biggest share of the vegetables you serve will be cooked. Therefore, learn to cook in such a manner so that you will lose as little food value as possible.

Here are some of the important things to remember:

Leave vegetables in nature's covering as long as you can—even during cooking. If it is not practical to cook the vegetable in its jacket, make peelings as thin as possible. Do not cook the vegetables any longer than necessary. For instance, do not stew vegetables when some other method is practical.

Have water boiling when you put vegetables to cook, use as little water as possible, and cook rapidly. Use the cooking water served on the vegetable, or in soups, sauces, and gravies. When you pour out this pot liquor you are wasting the very food values for which you grew or bought the vegetables. Never use soda when cooking vegetables.

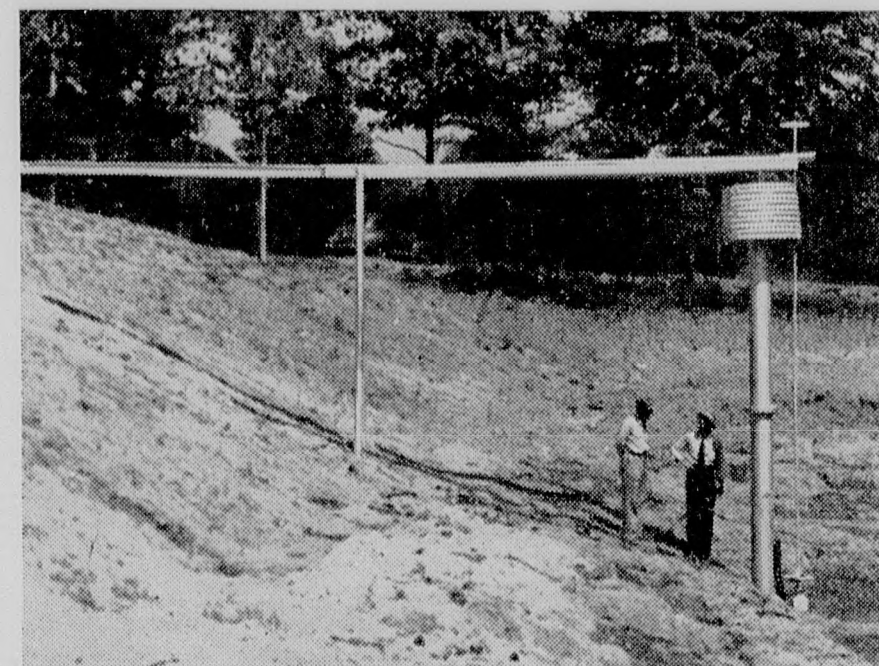
Try not to stir vegetables while they are cooking. Never put them through a sieve while still hot. Air hastens the destruction of some vitamins.

Canned vegetables should also be cooked quickly as possible. And use all the juice that comes with the canned vegetable. Like pot liquor, it is full of unseen food value.

Cook frozen vegetables in the smallest possible amount of boiling water. Never let them thaw before you drop them in the cooking water. You lose vitamins if you do.

Serve vegetables as quickly as possible once they are cooked.

All these rules are for getting the most of the vitamins and minerals in vegetables. All in all, it is well to follow the rules closely. But do not be afraid to break a rule now and then if it makes for a better tasting dish. For if the family comes back for second helpings and thus gets extra food value—you are justified. Temper the rules to the tastes of your family.



Bruce and Fred Henderson, Millers Ferry, Wilcox County, have found an easy way of keeping trash out of fish pond overflow pipes. They took a piece of galvanized roofing and made a round cylinder about two feet deep and two and one-half feet in diameter. This was fastened around the top of the overflow pipe, as shown in the picture, so that the lower edge of the roofing extended about 15 inches lower than the top of the overflow pipe. The roofing keeps the trash floating on top of the water away from the top of the pipe. The Henderson Brothers' 50-Acre fish pond was filled with water shortly after this picture was made several months ago. Trash has given no trouble.

Treating Fence Posts With Creosote Greatly Lengthens Life, Says Ross

WHERE farmers are faced with a shortage of naturally durable woods for fence posts they should consider one of the several good methods used for preserving the non-durable woods. Sap pine, gum, and oak ordinarily rot very quickly but with inexpensive treatment they can be made to last 10 to 15 years.

A simple method as outlined by Charles R. Ross, acting extension forester, consists of applying creosote with a large brush to sound, peeled, thoroughly-seasoned posts (posts should season in 30 to 60 days). For best results, the creosote should be heated to about 200 degrees F. with care being taken to fill every crevice and defect in the wood. Never treat unseasoned posts as later checking will open up untreated surface. This will lengthen the life of posts a number of years and should cost only a few cents per post.

In order to make non-durable woods last 10 to 15 years posts and creosote are heated in a large oil drum for about an hour, just barely at the oil's boiling point. The heat is allowed to die down, and during cooling each post will absorb about a quart of creosote. This step is intended to treat the butts of the posts for two and one-half or three feet, with the creosote penetrating the wood about one-half inch.

The posts are removed to another container, and the drum of creosote heated up again, but not quite to boiling. Then, one at a time, the tops of the posts are held submerged in the creosote for a minute or two, while a burlap swab is used to sose the hot oil thoroughly over the middle part of the post. This lighter treatment is usually sufficient for the tops. Cost per post treated should be about 10 cents. In order to reduce the cost of treating post by either method the creosote may be diluted as much as 50 per cent with spent crank

Survey To Determine Production Next Year

ALABAMA agriculture is looking ahead! A survey is being made by the State Agricultural Planning Committee to determine how much of the needed war crops Alabama farmers can produce in 1943. The committee is composed of farmers and representatives of agricultural agencies.

The study being made in 10 sample counties will be used as a basis by USDA War Boards in setting up 1943 production goals. The survey is divided into three divisions: individual farms, combination of surveys in a given area, and summary of the State.

case oil and still give satisfactory results.

Companies near Birmingham advise that creosote is still available. Recently prices were around 26 cents per gallon if bought in 55 gallon quantity, says Mr. Ross. Prices including the metal drum, which would be useful in the treating procedure.

Farmers who wish to treat posts can get further information from their county agent.

Planning To Keep Bees? This Should Interest You

By W. A. RUFFIN
Extension Entomologist and Horticulturist

"Careful, Please"

THE careless farmer who gets hurt in an accident this year is hurting the nation's food production program as well as himself. Because agriculture is rated as the most hazardous industry in the United States with a total of 42,000 accidental deaths during the last year on record, farmers should resolve to be more careful not only for the duration but always.

Tractors and farm machinery are at the head of the farm-accident list. Many farmers tilling steep hillsides or working rough, rutted land are crushed by overturned tractors. Others are burned watering overheated radiators or refueling hot motors. Still others are crushed beneath tractor wheels. Many other farm machines and implements are equally dangerous, especially those in poor repair.

It has been pointed out that it's usually the "pet" bull that goes the farmer to death, because the farmer becomes careless when handling an animal that appears gentle. Many other farm accidents—electric shocks and fires—are caused by home-wiring or nonprofessional tampering with electrical equipment.

Accidents in the farm home are nearly as numerous as those in the barn or field, especially so in homes where there are very old folks or very young children.

A well-equipped home medicine cabinet and a working knowledge of Red Cross first aid may make the difference between a happy ending or a fatal finish when a farm accident occurs.

Gas Use Pointers May Help You

THE Government's demand for 80 and 100 octane gasoline has necessitated a reduction in octane numbers of gasoline to be used in automobiles and tractors. In most cases regular gasoline has been reduced to 70-72 octane and Ethyl to 76-78 octane number.

Farmers may experience difficulty in using the present gasolines in high-compression tractors and trucks, says J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer, who offers these suggestions when such gasolines are used:

1. Retard the spark from the standard settings.

2. Do not overload the tractor engines.

3. Remove accumulated carbon deposits from the cylinder head and top of the pistons.

4. Drain and flush radiator and engine block to remove rust and scale deposits.

5. Shift gears if speed drops below 20 miles per hour with automobile or truck, or when the tractor engine speed drops during a hard pull.

6. To decrease the compression-ratio of a high-compression engine, two cylinder head gaskets can be used.

7. In extreme cases detonation can be controlled by injecting water into the manifold fuel mixture.

SINCE the rationing of sugar has made honey production much more interesting to many Alabama farmers this year there are several points that should be remembered by those considering keeping bees:

1. Only strong colonies of bees will produce a good crop of honey.

2. The essentials of producing a strong colony of bees include a good queen, plenty of pollen and honey, and ample room. A beekeeper should examine his bees every ten days to two weeks to insure that the above items are present.

3. Box hives do not produce much honey because the beekeeper can do nothing to help insure a strong colony of bees at the time they are most needed. The modern movable frame house will not produce any more honey than the box hive unless the beekeeper takes advantage of the fact that the hive can be opened and examined without seriously disturbing the bees.

4. Often a strong colony of bees is tempted to swarm just at the time they should start to store their honey crop for the year (bees harvest most of their honey during May and June). Although some colonies might swarm in spite of all that is done to prevent it, it is possible to avoid this by giving additional room for brood rearing or by examining each form of brood once each week and tearing down drawn queen cells. Sometimes colonies of bees can be stopped from swarming intentions by taking most of their young brood (young bees) away from them. This brood should not be destroyed but placed on a nearby colony that is too weak to store a good crop of surplus honey without this help.

5. Supers (boxes in which surplus honey is stored) should be placed on the hives about ten days or two weeks before such flowers as tulip poplar start to bloom. If bees are given plenty of room in which to store their honey crop no trouble should be had with swarming after the main flow of honey starts.

THAT cotton is of special importance in meeting military and civilian demands can be determined by the fact United States is now consuming 45,000 bales per day.

tractor engine speed drops during a hard pull.

6. To decrease the compression-ratio of a high-compression engine, two cylinder head gaskets can be used.

7. In extreme cases detonation can be controlled by injecting water into the manifold fuel mixture.

Our Victory Program

(Continued from page 1)
b. Since the cost of living would be stabilized by the seven-point program, labor would not have cause for increased wages.
c. The War Labor Board, in settling disputes between industry and labor, can effect wage and salary stabilization.

Point Four

Farmers are vitally interested in the fourth point designed to stabilize farm prices. The President proposes to do this by legislation which would:
a. Establish ceilings at parity instead of 110 per cent of parity.
b. Permit the Government to sell its surplus stocks of farm commodities on the open market as a means of stabilizing prices at parity.

Point Five

The fifth point urges increased purchases of war bonds. This is a sound request not only because of the need of money with which to finance the war but also to disperse the war debt into the hands of as many citizens as possible.

Point Six

The sixth point relates to the rationing of all essential commodities that are scarce. Instead of scarce goods going to the person who has the most money with which to buy, the price will be fixed and the goods distributed on the basis of need. Certainly a more equitable distribution can be made on the basis of need than upon the ability of a few people of wealth to obtain a sufficiency. This is truly a democratic means. Such a measure insures that needs will be taken care of in the order of their importance and protects the medium and low income groups from prohibitive prices. Most of us are familiar with rationing. Thus far automobiles, tires, sugar and gasoline have been placed on the rationing list. Others will likely soon be added.

Point Seven

The last point brings out the necessity of discouraging installment buying and encouraging the payment of obligations in regard to installment buying it might be well argued that this of all times is not the time to buy something for which one isn't able to pay at the moment. Such large scale investments as home buying are, of course, excepted. The fact that in the last war many people contracted debts at high price levels was the direct cause of their ruin in post war adjustments. Such a repetition would be almost inexcusable. Insofar as the payment of debts is concerned, it is only logical that their payments should be encouraged at a time when money is plentiful and when they are more easily paid than to carry them on into a period where the debtor will likely be less able to make payments.

No One Is Helped By Inflation

It is oftentimes difficult for some of us to realize that higher prices do not necessarily mean higher incomes. It is characteristic of inflation that costs keep ahead of income, therefore, net income is not increased but is more often decreased. Farmers will remember in the post war period that prices of the things which they bought did not decline in proportion to the price of the things which they sold. This experience left them with tremendous indebtedness, ruinous prices, and restricted markets.

Even though in the long run inflation is detrimental to us all, it should be recognized that there are some farmers who may be in favor of a little inflation. Those farmers who do not own the land which they operate do not fear landed indebtedness. There are many farmers who supply only the labor involved in production, and expenses of production and investment in land are borne by another. They too see in rising prices an increase in their wages. It should be pointed out to this group that they must take the long-run viewpoint.

Consider the effect of the last war on Alabama agriculture. The mortgage indebtedness of Alabama farmers:

1910-14	\$25,943,000
1916	22,213,000
1919	40,199,000
1921	72,259,000
1930	97,850,000
1940	69,309,000

Thus, Alabama farmers accumulated a huge indebtedness during the last war, most of which has not been paid. It can be seen that most of the indebtedness was accumulated during the inflationary period of the first world war when cotton was 30 cents a pound or better. Think how much more labor and money would have been necessary to pay the debt! In 1920, with a mortgaged debt of 63 million dollars, 397,560 bales would have paid the debt. Yet in 1940, with a 69 million dollar debt, 1,526,300 bales would have been required to pay the debt. That was almost twice the number of bales produced in that year!

Consider too the interest charges on farm mortgage debt:

1910	\$1,770,000
1920	5,188,000
1930	6,386,000
1939	8,600,000

This cost to farmers is burdensome. It demands money which could be used productively in increasing the production of "essential" items: peanuts, milk, meat and eggs.

With cotton acreage reduced by a third from the last war Alabama farmers cannot afford to add to their present debt. It is to the best interest of all farmers that inflation be prevented. The President's program is, therefore, to the farmer's interest.



Jeep farming—That's something new under the sun. But it may really be a new phase in the Nation's farming. Government agricultural engineers are working to perfect the Jeep to furnish power for farm operations after the war is over. This picture was made near Auburn, Alabama, by Kenneth Rogers for the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, which recently featured a story on the possibilities of the Jeep as a farm implement.

Here's What To Eat For Health

It's healthy you would say. Eat these every day:

Milk—At least a pint for each person, a quart if possible. Evaporated or dried milk may be used.

Oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit, berries, or raw salad—At least one.

Green, leafy or yellow vegetables—At least one helping.

Other vegetables and fruits—One or more helpings.

Lean meat, poultry, fish, and cheese—One of these each day. Dried beans, peas, soybeans, or peanut butter may be substituted occasionally.

Eggs—One for each person. Count eggs used in cooking.

Bread, potatoes, cereals—Use unboltoned corn meal, whole wheat or "enriched" flour or bread.

Butter or fortified margarine—Use for spreads on bread or potatoes or for seasoning vegetables.

Fat meat, lard, vegetable shortening—Use moderate amounts for shortening or seasoning vegetables.

Sugar, sirup, candies, sweet desserts—Use limited amounts. The use of too much sweets is a national habit. During the present emergency the entire ration of sugar should be used for sweetening fruit.

When moving old bulls give them one and a half ounces of chloral hydrate in a pint of water after they are loaded for shipment. They will lie down and sleep which relieves them of the strain of the journey.

Poultry Brings Nice Profit To Mr. and Mrs. Grady Williams Of The Mt. Zion Community

"Poultry can be raised for profit as well as helping out with our Food for Victory program," says Mr. and Mrs. Grady Williams of Mt. Zion community.

That one can turn defeat into victory is being demonstrated by Mr. and Mrs. Williams who two years ago purchased their first baby chicks and lost most of them. Not to be outdone by that failure, they remembered that saying, "If at once you do not succeed, try again," and this last year the Williams did not give up but started all over again.

Still believing that it is best to grow into the poultry business, Mr. and Mrs. Williams purchased in March last year 50 White Leghorn baby chicks. By June when the Government was encouraging an increase in poultry production, they decided to purchase through the Farm Security a second lot of 100 chicks.

From these 150 chicks they raised 75 nice pullets. The older lot began laying in August and by November the majority of the June-hatched chicks were laying. When asked a few weeks ago if he knew about what his hens were doing, Mr. Williams replied: "I don't know just about, but I know exactly what they are doing." He went immediately into the house and brought out a calendar that was all marked up but all these marks meant something to Mr. Williams. Each day he entered the number of eggs laid and when eggs were sold or fed he entered that too.

Summarizing the income and expense as recorded on this calendar for the six-month period beginning November 1 and ending May 1, some interesting facts were discovered. During the time the 72 hens remaining in the flock had laid a total of 8,150 eggs which were distributed over these six months as follows: No-

Monday, June 22—Ham Schoolhouse, 9:00; Pine Level Schoolhouse, 10:30.
Tuesday, June 23—Mt. Pleasant Schoolhouse, 9:00; Cool Springs Schoolhouse, 10:30.
Wednesday, June 24—Camp Ground Schoolhouse, 10:30.
Thursday, June 25—New Hope Schoolhouse, 9:00; Chestnut Grove Club Room, 10:30.
Friday, June 26—Victoria Schoolhouse, 9:00; Gum Springs Schoolhouse, 10:30.
Saturday, June 27—Curtis Schoolhouse, 9:00; Danley's Cross Roads, 10:30.
Monday, June 29—Damascus Schoolhouse, 9:00.
Tuesday, June 30—Bluff Springs, at old schoolhouse, 9:00.

In addition to discussion of work, a picnic was held. The picnic was held at the home of Mr. King, assistant farm agent. The picnic was held at the home of Mr. King, assistant farm agent. The picnic was held at the home of Mr. King, assistant farm agent.

Home-made breads and other foods reminiscent of the frugal pioneer days are in the experimental stages this year and a number of farmers are trying wheat and rice on the acre scale.

Seeds of all kinds are being saved for next year's planting. Blue lupine has been grown in plots for seed in order to supplement the soil-building crops of kudz and cotton. Now old friends on the farm are growing from home-grown seeds. Farm women are mixing their own face powders and creams, drying fruit and vegetables and renovating last year's food in voluntary campaigns for conservation and victory.

Robert Hammond, one of Elba's well known citizens, died at his home on Monday, June 1, following an illness of three weeks. Heart trouble was given as the cause of his death. He was a member of one of the oldest colored families of the town and had many friends among white as well as colored residents.

Surviving are his wife, Cordelia Hammond; five daughters, Alice Blue, Elizabeth White, Roxie Porter, Fanny Hammond, Annie Smith Hammond; five sons, Lin, Smith, Robert, Pierre and John Hammond; three sisters and three brothers also survive.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, June 2, at Elba Baptist Church with Rev. J. M. Prigden officiating. Burial was in Evergreen cemetery. Hayes Funeral Home had charge of arrangements.

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SCHOOLS FOR VICTORAIDES SCHEDULED FOR JUNE

Schools for Victorairides will be held in Coffee County during the month of June by Miss Mamie B. Matthews, home agent, and Miss Mildred Sconyers, assistant. The dates, places of meeting and hours for these schools are announced as follows with every Victorairide urged to attend the school nearest their home (all hours are war time).

Monday, June 22—Ham Schoolhouse, 9:00; Pine Level Schoolhouse, 10:30.
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MANY COFFEE FARM HOMES MODERNLY ELECTRIFIED

Harassed electricity is doing the chores on Coffee County farms and freeing the farmer and his wife from many back-breaking laborious duties.

One of the most recent innovations is the bucketless well. One of this type is in operation at the home of Jamie Weeks in Center Ridge community. The tickle, formerly hung over the well, was fastened at the bottom. The rope (without bucket) runs through the tickle and over a spool within a huddle enclosure placed on a platform above the well. The water is slung from the moving rope into the enclosure and through a barrel tank to be piped into the family kitchen. A small electric motor furnishes power which may be turned on and off both indoors and at the well curb.

Mr. Weeks installed the equipment himself at the cost of \$10. No more going up and down steps for cooking and wash water for the house. The house has electric washer and running water. Mr. Weeks does not draw water by hand for his stock.

Electric chicken brooders are another contrivance tried and found successful. Both these and the well motors are rapidly taking hold in the community.

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Early Reports Indicate Generous Response In War Bond Pledge Campaign Throughout City

Citizens of Elba, with a very few exceptions, responded in a big way to the War Bond Pledge Campaign on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Volunteer workers reported that in a majority of homes and business houses they were treated very courteously and found men and women willing and ready to sign up for the purchase of bonds in definite amounts at regular intervals.

Director Dozier Roberts had not completed his final report at the time of going to press Wednesday afternoon, but it was known that there would be several 100 per cent places of business in Elba, and perhaps one or two large bond sales to report.

The volunteer group cooperated generously in this pledge campaign, and have given freely of their time. A full and complete report will be given in next week's Clipper.

First cotton blooms were received Monday.

The first cotton blooms of the season were received by The Clipper Monday and were brought in by Mr. A. F. Grant, well known Beat Five farmer. Wednesday morning another bloom came from the field of Joe Bill Smith near Evergreen cemetery.

Last year the first blooms were received on Monday, June 2, and during that week we had blooms from five different farms in the county.

In the year 1940 the first bloom was received by The Clipper on June 8.

W. E. Norris, Elba, Rt. one, on a baseball team owned by him, per an egg which had a handle an end more than an inch long. Mr. Norris said the freak egg was laid by one of his Rhode Island Red hens.

Prof. H. B. Larkins returned last Thursday night from Monroe, La., where he was called on account of the serious illness of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. L. Larkins. He reported that she was still in a critical condition when he departed.

Mr. Arden Bradley, Sr., Miss Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. L. P. Mullins and Miss Martha Mullins were visitors in Montgomery Saturday.

Dr. C. P. Hayes has gone to Atlantic City, N. J., where he will attend the American Medical Association convention.

Miss Maggie Dean Clark, student at Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., has returned to Elba to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Clark.

Mr. E. F. Blocker, of Andalusia, spent Sunday with Elba relatives.

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Mr. and Mrs. Trevy Ross and children have returned to their home in Mobile after a visit with relatives in Elba.

Miss Hilda Hughes returned Saturday night from Montgomery after spending a week with her great aunt, Mrs. M. O. Grubbs.

MR. LIGHTNER THANKS VOTERS OF COFFEE
I wish to express my great gratitude to the voters of Coffee County for the confidence expressed in my giving me the position of Sheriff in the primary held on June 2.

It will be my purpose to serve the county to the best of my ability as your Sheriff, and I trust that I may have the cooperation of all citizens of the county. Again I want to thank each and every one for your support.

O. F. LIGHTNER
FOUND OLD COIN

Mr. W. T. Moore, while going through old papers in a trunk that belonged to his father, the late J. A. Moore, found a half dime bearing the date of 1839. The old coin of more than a century ago had a hole punched in the center and was evidently worn as a good luck charm as was the custom in former years.

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